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REPAIRING
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To My Friends and Customers of Christian County, Ky.:

Lend me your ears for a few minutes and I will tell you a thing or two of interest. I have bought too many goods and must sell them by Jan. 1st, 1891. I can only lay claim on your Patronage by giving the best goods made at honest, living prices and I claim to have always done that. My reference is all that have ever purchased any goods of me. I can and will sell you goods cheaper than any house in the city. Try me and see. Each customer from now till Jan. 1st will be given a handsome bisque figure, so come and get one. I know my word is as good as any man's, as to the quality of my goods. All I ask is a trial.

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LINE OF GOODS

That Defies Competition

IN QUALITY AND PRICES.

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--ARE ALL--

GUARANTEED

--TO BE--

THE BEST MADE.



Headquarters for Musical Instruments.

A MODERN PORTIA.

Mlle. Billesco is now a full-fledged Doctor of Laws.

Mlle. Billesco, a Roumanian girl, twenty-three years old, has successfully passed her examination before the Paris law faculty and is now a full-fledged L.L. B. Mlle. Billesco is very decided in her tastes, very bold when speaking of law and the rights of woman, but painfully timid when addressed on ordinary subjects. She belongs to a good family, and came to Paris with her mother in 1884, and after some hesitation on the part of the faculty was admitted to the law classes. Among her opponents was M. Colmet de Santerre, who afterward became her professor, and today he considers Mlle. Billesco one of his most brilliant pupils.

Her law examination attracted as much attention as a first representation at any theater, and well it might, for Mlle. Billesco is the first "doctoresse en droit" of France.

She had the good sense to choose for her essay a subject that injured no one's sensibilities—"The Legal Condition of a Mother According to Roumanian Law and According to French Law."

A French lawyer tells me that the ideas of this young girl are surprising in their elevation. Here are some of them: "Woman should have the right, not to intrude on man's province, but to show herself his equal in fulfilling the mission that is really hers. 'The mission' consists, not only in perpetuating the race, but, above all, in training those who later will be men. Woman, like man, forms parts of a civil or political society—in other words, of a State. Indeed, woman is not less than man interested in the formation of laws, in the government of public affairs, in the administration of justice. We think often it does not become her to be a direct participant, but she has for representative father, brother, husband and son."

Mlle. Billesco concluded by asking that, with reference to the child, a mother have the same rights as are now enjoyed by the father.

When questioned Mlle. Billesco answered without hesitation, and in the discussions she used the arguments necessary to baffie her opponents.—N. Y. World.

CARE OF MATTING.

Never Use a Broom in Sweeping as it will Wear the Streets.

In sweeping the pretty and economical straw matting that is growing to be very popular with housekeepers during warm weather, do not use a broom, for it will tear the strands in a short time. A long-handled broom, such as is used for sidewalks, is the nicest and will remove the dust best; for the soft bristles can go into crevices that a broom would miss. Always, when possible, brush the matting the lengthwise of the grain and the strands of straw will not wear and break as quickly as though brushed across. Some persons clean matting by sprinkling bran or coarse Indian meal over it; then with a long-handled mop, with cloth wrung out of clean, warm water, rubbing the grain well over the carpet, then leaving it until dry, when the grain is brushed off. This is claimed to be a thorough way of cleaning matting, but it is usual to simply wipe it off with a dry cloth, wet in salt and water, not wetting the matting much. For winter use, if a heavy layer of carpeting is put under it, matting is a comfortable floor covering. With pretty rugs scattered over it, the room has a pleasant home-like appearance that is very attractive. It is cheap, and if care is taken when putting it down that little cleavers, made especially for the purpose, are used instead of the ordinary carpet tacks, it can be easily taken up any time when cleaning house, cleaned and put down.—Carpet Trade Review.

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and carefully inspect their immense stock and low prices. Please read carefully our list of a few articles kept in stock that we are sure will make very nice and acceptable gifts for every one.

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Yours very respectfully,
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Everything new and fresh. New goods in stock and daily arriving of our recent heavy purchases for the Winter Trade.

Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Cloaks, Blankets, BED COMFORTS, TRUNKS, VALISES, HATS.

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This season, We would advise you to make your selections as soon as possible. Many pretty TOYS will soon be gone and we can't replace them again this year. Here everything is marked in plain selling figures. Again we say come early, you get a better selection and we can give you the proper attention, for later the rush will be on us.

Respectfully Yours,

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THE LATEST STYLES
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offered in this county, to enable all to
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Fine Parlor & Bed Room Sets,

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HAT RACKS, SOFAS,

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ALWAYS READY.

Don't buy anything in our line until
you see our stock and get prices.

GEO. O. THOMPSON.

A FACTORY OF NATURE.

Geological Chemical Properties of a Mountainous Irish Lake.

Few freaks of nature are more strange than one which is of constant occurrence in Lough Neagh. As a matter of fact, not one man in every thousand knows of the peculiar chemical properties of this lake. The natives along its borders are aware that from the lake's bottom they can collect stones of strange shapes which bear the resemblance of trees and branches. But the poor people are too uneducated to realize that these curious stones are in reality petrified branches, and that the waters of the lake have the strange power of petrifying any substance that may be put into it in ten to twenty-one days, according to the material.

I learned of it in a curious manner. I happened to be traveling in Connemara, and met there an English gentleman, who informed me that he was going to Lough Neagh "to visit his men and to inspect his petrifying beds." I did not understand this peculiar announcement, and asked for an explanation, which he gave me most willingly. He told me that he was one of the owners of a celebrated cutlery house—not far from the Mansion House in London. Years before they had learned from an employee that petrified trees had been found in Lough Neagh, and from old Irish books they discovered that the waters had the extraordinary property of petrifying wood within a month.

Businesslike, they at once sent a man over. He selected several pieces of hard wood, and, having tied weights to them, plunged them in the lake and marked their locality by small buoys and strips attached to the test pieces.

In two weeks he returned and took up two pieces which he found to be partially petrified. Two weeks afterward the remainder were brought to terra firma, and each rod of hardwood was hard as flint, petrified through. Then the firm tried experiments with the wood in the different stages of petrification and discovered that unusually excellent razor hone could be manufactured from it and of different densities or hardness, according to the length of submergence. These bones are now a famous product of this cutlery firm. They have patented them, and obtain high prices for them, but the razor sharpening world little knows that the stone is wood petrified in a few weeks in the largest of the Irish lakes.

I accompanied the gentleman to the lake, and myself witnessed the process of turning wood to stone, and I must confess that it gave me cause for reflection. Here was a valuable natural factory at the very doors of the people, the natives, who were in a semi-starving condition all around. And yet its products were at my only by an English firm.

Possibly the petrified wood in some of its stages of stone growing could be put to many uses, and I have no doubt but that when the fact is more generally known some enterprising Irishman will utilize the factory nature has given them for the material benefit of the country.

When I returned to Dublin I made inquiries about the curious phenomena I witnessed at Lough Neagh, and was rewarded by the courteous librarian of Trinity College, who placed in my hands several volumes of translations of ancient Irish works, and marked for me the parts referring to the lake. Among them I found several references made to the "hard, woody stone," which was taken from the bottom of Lough Neagh for spear and arrow heads by the early Irish. So that although the Irishmen of to-day are 99 in 100 unaware of the useful peculiarity of their "big lough," those of 10 and 15 centuries ago knew it well and utilized it.—Robert F. Walsh, in St. Louis Rep. Ill.